The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5192 號二十九百一千五第 日五十二月五年戊申治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 8th JULY, 1874. 三拜一 號八月七英 港香 PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

None.

Departures.

July 6, EDMOND GRESSIER, for Amoy.
July 7, CHINKIANG, str., for Shanghai.
July 7, KWANGTUNG, str., for East Coast.
July 7, PROSPERITY, for Bangkok.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JULY 7TH.

Kwangtung, str., for East Coast.
Chinkiang, str., for Shanghai.
Muscat Merchant, for Touron.
Faith, for Whampoa.

Passengers.

DEPARTED.

Per *Kwangtung*, str., for East Coast:—
1 Cabin and 300 Chinese.
Per *Chinkiang*, str., for Shanghai:—
4 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Muscat Merchant*, for Touron:—
12 Chinese.

Reports.

None.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Date.
Deogaum	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Alejandro	New York	Feb. 10
Frances	Shields	Feb. 19
Arabian	London	March 3
Charmer	Liverpool	March 9
Everhard	Newcastle	March 10
F. M. Thayer	Cardiff	March 19
Lathley Rich	Cardiff	March 21
Atlantic	Penarth	March 21
Star of China	Swansea	March 22
J. Christian	Cuxhaven	March 24
Don	Cuxhaven	April 5
Taitsing	London	April 6
Comet	Cardiff	April 7
Cleopatra	Penarth	April 8
Morning Light	Penarth	April 16
North American	Liverpool	April 20
Melbrek	London	April 26
Sir Harry Parkes	London	May 10
W. G. Flatten	Cardiff	May 12
Falcon	London	May 23
Glamis Castle(c)	London	May 28

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [ly 925 June 15

A. S. WATSON & CO., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS TO H.E.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES. tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and GILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.

1y 742 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

NOW READY,

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound.... ... ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 877. Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1169 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. L. ROWETT.
A. Adrien, Esq. — Wm. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Billiols, Esq. — Thos. Pyke, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. — S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	France. £ Sterling.	
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 %, per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ %, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 %, subject to one month's notice.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 3 %, per annum.
" 6 " 4 %, " "
" 12 " 5 %, " "
A. PHILIPPE, *Acting Manager.*
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)
412, CAL'A. ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
London Office.....3, Angel Court.
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK.....$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

FRED. F. LOW, } *Managers.*
1y 1887 IGN. STEINHART, }

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO
PREPARED BY
OHLENDORFF & CO.,
LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND EMMERICH-ON-RHINE.
GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN
Nitrogen equal to 10 per cent. of Non-Volatile Ammonia.
20 " Soluble } Guano Phosphate.
4 " Insoluble }

THIS Manure is prepared from *genuine Peruvian Government Guano.* The result of its special treatment is that the Ammonia is fixed, the Phosphates in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a free dry powder.

It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the farmer with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest and, considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. Its fertilising properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.

APPLICATION OF DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO TO COLONIAL PRODUCE.

SUGAR CANE.—Dissolved Peruvian Guano produces strong and succulent canes, rich in crystallizable sugar, without detriment to the productive power of the land. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre is a good dressing for Sugar Cane.

INDIAN CORN.—Three to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre exercises a powerful effect upon Indian Corn, and largely increases this crop.

RICE.—We should strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice, for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.

TEA.—Judging from the limited experience at our command with regard to the manuring of Tea plantations, we confidently recommend it to planters, whose reports we shall be glad to receive.

COTTON.—The yield of Cotton has of late years been greatly increased by the use of artificial manures, containing a fair proportion of ammonia and much soluble phosphate of lime, potash, and other alkaline salts. Dissolved Peruvian Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 4 to 5 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre, will prove most advantageous; but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.

OHLENDORFF & CO.,
OFFICES—110, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
WORKS—AT PLAISTOW (NEAR VICTORIA DOCK,) LONDON, E.C.

N.B.—In applying Dissolved Guano, and, Indeed, all concentrated Artificial Manures, it is desirable to mix them with about twice their bulk of dry earth, sifted vegetable ashes, or similar substances, so as to secure an even distribution of the manure, and to prevent its coming into direct contact with the seed.

IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE KEPT DRY TO AVOID LOSS.

For further particulars, apply to
MEYER, ALABOR & Co., *Hongkong.*
tf 811 Hongkong, April 2nd, 1874.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

To be Let.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.

Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st of March.

THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

TO LET.

ONE GRANITE GODOWN at Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 545 Hongkong, 10th April, 1874.

TO LET.

IN whole or in part, together, as distinct Houses, or in separate Floorage hereunder described: The New BUSINESS PREMISES on the site of the Commercial Bank, known as Nos. 50 and 50A Queen's Road Central, Island Lot No. 45.

		Per month.
No. 50.—Top Floor.....	Rent	$90
Top and Middle Floors.....	"	$180
Ground Floor.....	"	$120
Whole House.....	"	$300
No. 50A.—Top Floor.....	"	$100
Top and Middle Floors.....	"	$200
Ground Floor.....	"	$150
Whole House.....	"	$350

Rates and Taxes to be paid by the Tenants. Proposals for leasing the whole property for a period will also be entertained.

Apply to
ROBERT G. ALFORD,
Surveyor, &c., on the Premises.
144 1057 Hongkong, 4th July, 1874.

TO LET,
(Furnished if required.)

A THREE-STOREY Comfortable HOUSE in a respectable locality, Hollywood Road, having Nine Rooms and a fine view of the whole Harbour. Rent moderate. Address "A.," care of this paper.

tf 935 Hongkong, 16th June, 1874.

ROSE & Co. having LEASED the NEW BUILDINGS next the HONGKONG HOTEL, their present Premises, corner of Wellington and Pottinger Streets, will be TO LET from 1st July next. For Terms, apply to
ROSE & Co.
tf 820 Hongkong, 26th May, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st May.

THE OFFICE now occupied by the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY Co.
Apply to the
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
tf 526 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE No. 7, Aberdeen Street. Water and Gas laid on.
Apply to
A. F. ALVES.
tf 920 Hongkong, 13th June, 1874.

TO LET,
From 1st June next.

OFFICES in Hunt's Building, Pedder's Wharf. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 782 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET,
With possession on the 1st July.

BOULDER LODGE, at present in the occupation of C. S. SHERWOOD, Esq.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 833 Hongkong, 29th May, 1874.

TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 2, 4, and 6, in Hollywood Road, lately forming part of the "Hotel d'Europe." Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 783 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES situate in Queen's Road Central, known as the "CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN." Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 834 Hongkong, 28th May, 1874.

TO LET.

A SPACIOUS GODOWN on the Praya Central.
Apply to
THOS. G. GLOVER.
1m 921 Hongkong, 25th June, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

NO. 103, Queen's Road, OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached, lately occupied by Messrs. SANDERS & Co.

DWELLING HOUSES.

Alexandra Terrace.
No. 13, Gage Street.
" 8, Gough Street.
" 192, Hollywood Road, Water and Gas laid on.

DWELLING HOUSES,
With possession from 1st May.

No. 20, Stanley Street, formerly in the occupation of Dr. R. YOUNG.
No. 46, Peel Street, formerly in the occupation of J. R. ANTON, Esq. Water and Gas laid on.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 568 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

TO LET.

A HOUSE on Carlton Terrace, Spring Gardens. Water laid on. Terms, moderate. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 771 Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

TO LET.

THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."
Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.
tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS, No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Apply to
A. MILLAR & Co.,
Plumbers, &c.
tf 874 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the undermentioned Local Insurance Offices will charge the following Rates of Premium per Steamers *via* Suez Canal, being those now current in London.

	W.A.	*P.P.A.*
HANKOW to LONDON:—		
TEA per Mail Steamers.....	2¾	2
all other Steamers.....	3½	2½
SHANGHAI or FOOCHOW to LONDON:—		
TEA per Mail Steamers.....	2¼	1½
all other Steamers.....	3	2¼
SILK per Mail Steamers.....	1½	1½
all other Steamers.....	2½	2
CANTON WATERS to LONDON.		
TEA per Mail Steamers.....	1½	1½
all other Steamers.....	2½	2
SILK per Mail Steamers.....	1½	1
all other Steamers.....	2	1½
AMOY to NEW YORK:—		
TEA by Steamers.....	2½	2

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, "Canton Insurance Office."
N. J. EDE,
Secretary, "Union Insurance Society of Canton."
For "The North China Insurance Company."
REGINALD D. STARKEY, *Agent.*
tf 774 Hongkong, 16th May, 1874.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 9th July, 1874, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road:—
KEROSINE OIL.
Cases SHERRY.
" CHAMPAGNE.
" VERMOUTH.
CHEESE.
HAMS.
SARDINES.
WORCESTER SAUCE.
VINEGAR.
Table SALT.
MUSTARD.
Wall PAPER.
FLANNEL, STOCKINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, TIES, &c.

Also,

A few Cases Australian WINES.

And

By order,—
The EFFECTS of the late W. D. MARSHALL, and sundry Deceased Seamen's EFFECTS, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
1078 Hongkong, 8th July, 1874.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road, on

FRIDAY,

the 10th July, 1874, at Noon,—
Invoices of E. RIMMEL's and J. GOSNELL & Co.'s PERFUMERY:—Assorted SCENTS in Cut Glass Bottles, Fancy Boxes SCENT, Fancy Toilet SOAP, VIOLET POWDER, Dinner CARDS.
COWARD'S PERFUMERY and MEDICINE, comprising SEIDTLITZ and SODA POWDERS, ESSENCE of ROSES, LAVENDER WATER, Assorted SPIRITS, Marking INK, Honey and Brown Windsor SOAP, ESSENCE of GINGER, PEPPERMINT, SPIRIT of HARTSHORN, LAUDANUM, EPSOM SALTS.
SUNDRIES:—Wire CARTRIDGES, TOYS, Pocket BOOKS, PENKNIVES, SCISSORS, Hand MIRRORS, Gilt CLOCKS, PENCILS, NOTE PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c., &c.

Also,

1 Set Plated Double HARNESS.
3 " " Single "
4 Cases Overland CHEESE.
20 " Australian JAM.
Assortment of WINE and CHAMPAGNE GLASSES.
50 Empty Porter HOGSHEADS.

And

10 Doz. Golden SHERRY, Crown Mark.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

1079 Hongkong, 8th July, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 11th July, 1874, at 4 P.M. at the residence of Mr. M. DA L. SOARES, High Street, West Point,—

The whole of his Large and Valuable Collection of SHRUBS, FRUIT TREES, FLOWERING PLANTS, AIR PLANTS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
1078 Hongkong, 6th July, 1874.

VICTORIA BOYS' SCHOOL.

PUPILS trained with great care; CHAMBERS'S EDUCATIONAL COURSE in use. $3.00 a month each pupil.

N.B.—Can be received as boarders at moderate rates.

LESSONS in ENGLISH and FRENCH by
J. M. HANLON,
No. 5, Hollywood Road.
1m 976 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

A. MILLAR & Co.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS, BRASS-FOUNDERS,
BELL-HANGERS, AND GAS FITTERS.

Estimates, for WATER SUPPLIES from WELLS or GOVERNMENT MAINS.
Do. for WELL-SINKING.
Do. for GAS SERVICES.

FOR SALE.

PLUMBERS' and GAS FITTERS' FITTINGS of all descriptions.
BATHS, Wash-hand BASINS, WATER CLOSETS, URINALS, Stop and Bib COCKS, Stench TRAPS, SOLDERS, &c.
GASELIERS, BRACKETS, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES.
Green, Gold, and Deep LACQUERS.
BELLS and BELL FITTINGS, GONGS and GONG FITTINGS.
Iron, Lead, Brass, and Copper PIPES.
Tin, Lead, Brass, and Copper SHEETS.
Galvanized Iron PIPES and FITTINGS; all sizes.
LIFT and FORCE PUMPS, Ships' FIRE ENGINES.
PUMPS and Pump GEAR of every description to order.
LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS Fixed.
GAS BRACKETS and CHANDELIERS repaired and relacquered.
PLUMBING and GAS FITTING REPAIRS punctually attended to.
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST,
HONGKONG.
tf 968 22nd June, 1874.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co., *Saigon.*
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
T. PEIL,
tf 1071 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. FEEROOMOHMED CADERDINA, our present Manager in China, being about to leave the Colony and return to Bombay, we request that all Outstanding Accounts with the said Manager be sent in in a week from this date, after which none will be entertained. Mr. HAJEE ABDOLLA NATHA having resumed the Management of our business from the 1st inst., will act for us.

HAJEE ADUM ESMAIL & Co.
3d 1071 Hongkong, 6th July, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES REISS, in our firm, ceased on the 30th April, 1874.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, China, and Japan,
tf 715] May 7th, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. PAUL S. FORBES, in our firm in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 1st instant.

Our partners now consist of Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, Mr. W. H. FORBES, Mr. F. B. FORBES, Mr. W. S. FITZ, Mr. JOHN M. FORBES, Jr., Mr. S. W. POMEROY, Jr., Mr. F. D. EYCH, and Mr. H. de C. FORBES.

RUSSELL & Co.
3m 941 Hongkong, 17th June, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. OTTO FRIEDRICH, in our firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1874.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 504 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. J. A. BARRETTO is authorized to sign our Firm, per procuration, from this date.

A. A. DE MELLO & Co.
1m 1052 Macao, 1st July, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.

A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. LEOPOLD KAHN, in our firm, ceased on 30th April last, and Mr. CHARLES KAHN is this day admitted a partner.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, China, and Japan,
tf 933 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. S. L. HEINEMANN, in our firm, ceases this day.

HEINEMANN & Co.
1m 1024 Hongkong, 30th June, 1874.

MR. ROBERT BERNHARD has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

HEINEMANN & Co.
1m 1025 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned, hitherto conducted in Bombay, Hongkong, and Shanghai, under the name of D. C. TATA, will, from the 1st proximo, be carried on under the firm or style of TATA AND COMPANY.

Mr. DORABJEE BURJORJEE TATA, of Shanghai, will continue to act as Manager at that port as heretofore, and he is authorised to sign the firm of TATA AND COMPANY.

JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE TATA,
NATHOORAM JORA VURMULL,
SORABJEE COWASJEE TATA,
DADABHOY COWASJEE TATA.

Bombay, Hongkong, 30th June, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. GUSTAV BETZEROTH, in our firm, in Canton and Hongkong, cease to-day, and Mr. WILHELM ROST becomes a partner in our business from the 1st proximo.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1019 Hongkong, 30th June, 1874.

NOTICE.

WE Have this day Established ourselves as Merchants and Commission Agents at this port and Chefoo, under the style and firm of HATCH & Co.

J. J. HATCH,
G. F. MACLEAN.
tf 942 Tientsin, 1st May, 1874.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged.

Returns, not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
4m 1029 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Capital.
Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris, Fcs. 7,000,000
AND WITH
French Company, Paris.....5,000,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at Current Rates, allowing usual Brokerage.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., *Agents.*
1y 1043 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

LICK HOUSE,
CORNER MONTGOMERY AND SUTTER STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

THE "LICK" offers unsurpassed accommodation for Tourists, being centrally located, and having horse cars for all parts of the city passing its door. Its rooms and suites are unequalled for comfort, while its Dining Hall is acknowledged to be the most elegant room of its kind in America, or the Continent. Its cuisine is second to no institution of its kind; every luxury of the season, prepared by the ablest of cooks, being daily placed on its tables. In fact, the "LICK" offers to the Tourist a home, where every attention is guaranteed for the comfort of its guests that the most careful judgment of experienced men, in their several callings, can afford. [3m 902

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

(STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON *via* SUEZ CANAL.)

COMMENCING with the *NIZAM*, leaving Shanghai with the Homeward Mails on the 31st May, and Hongkong 5th June the Mail Steamers of this Company will proceed direct to Southampton and London *via* the Suez Canal until further notice.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
624 Hongkong, 24th April, 1874.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1875.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
26d 979 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1874.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 17th day of July next, both days included.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
25d 980 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd July current, at 3.30 P.M.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 22nd July, inclusive.

By order,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.
22d 1044 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

EAST POINT IRON STORE.

FOR SALE, ex P. & O. Steamer *Malwa*:—

LOWMOOR PLATE IRON,	4	by 8 by ½
"	3½	by 8 by ½
"	3	by 8 by ½
"	3	by 7 by ½
"	3	by 8 by ½
"	3	by 7 by ½
"	3	by 8 by ½
"	3	by 8 by ½

L. L. BUSH,
Superintendent.
tf 1061 Hongkong, 4th July, 1874.

THE BANKRUPTCY ORDINANCE, 1874.

WHEREAS ROBERT SCOTT WALKER and WALTER HYDE NOTLEY, of Gough Street in the City of Victoria, Merchants and Commission Agents, trading as "R. S. WALKER AND COMPANY," have lately executed a Deed of Assignment to THEOPHILUS GEE LINSTEAD, of Aberdeen Street in the City of Victoria aforesaid, Merchant and Commission Agent, whereby they have conveyed all their estate and effects to the said THEOPHILUS GEE LINSTEAD absolutely, to be applied and administered for the benefit of their Creditors. This is to give Notice, and the Creditors of the said ROBERT SCOTT WALKER and WALTER HYDE NOTLEY are hereby required to signify their assent to or dissent from such deed of Assignment by notice, in writing, addressed to the said THEOPHILUS GEE LINSTEAD, the said Trustee, or to Messrs. CALDWELL AND BRERETON, of 29, Queen's Road in the said City, the Solicitors to the said Trustee, within fourteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 30th day of June, 1874.

CALDWELL & BRERETON,
Solicitors for the above-named Trustee,
144 1030 29, *Queen's Road, Hongkong.*

FOR SALE.

THE PROPELLER and the whole of the SHAFTING, ex late S. S. "*Anjo*."

The Screw Shaft *is Steel.*

For particulars, measurements, &c., apply to
WM. GORDON,
The Docks, Amoy.
tf 924 Amoy, 11th June, 1874.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,
Incorporated with Sharpwood and Co.,
BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, & H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
55, 59, 60, & 61, *Bentinck Street,*
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate. C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with. Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.* The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions. No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order *to ensure perfectly seasoned material.* Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.

C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.

C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table.

Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps. Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for THE NEW PATENT ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER, by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., who have consented to act as C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Agents in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan, and by whom all orders will be received and forwarded to Calcutta by the earliest opportunity. 766

S.S. *BENGAL*, FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Steamer are hereby notified that their Goods are being discharged, landed, and stored at their risk, in the Godowns of Messrs. J. S. HOOK, SON & Co., whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation to the contrary is received before noon TO-MORROW.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 22nd instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
959 Hongkong, 19th June, 1874.

Intimations.

FOR MANILA *(Direct.)*

THE Spanish Steamship
"FORMOSA"
Captain Morales, will leave for the above Port TO-DAY, the 8th inst., at noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
2d 1072 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

FOR F

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI, A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK, also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAG (*Designed expressly for this Work*) MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG,

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the List of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao.....Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow..... „ QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..... „ HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... „ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... „ HALL & HOLTZ.
„ ..... „ KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka....THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
„ .....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOZADA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Inn.
„ .....GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ .....Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co. 37, Park Row

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 8TH, 1874.

WE trust that the notice which appears in to-day's paper will not have the effect of unnecessarily alarming people in Hongkong. That cholera has made its appearance in Saigon has been known for some time past; but this fact need not necessarily lead to the conclusion that it will find its way to Hongkong. From what is generally known of the scourge it seems to travel as it were in certain fixed directions, but the course which it takes appears to be dependent upon other causes than direct contagion. It will be remembered that we last year quoted from the report of a medical man of experience a statement to the effect that it is very doubtful whether cholera is at all a contagious disease in the ordinary acceptation of the word, and there are some circumstances familiar to people who have been in countries which have been visited by it, which seem strongly to confirm this view of the subject. In some places on the Continent, for instance, the course of the disease has been clearly marked, even to the extent of certain districts in given cities; and there has been nothing to show that direct contagion has marked out the course taken. It may thus be quite possible that cholera may exist at Saigon without its being in any way brought on to Hongkong, as even in the event of its spreading, this place may be out of the line. At the same time as the non-contagiousness of the malady is not absolutely established, the Government act wisely in taking proper precautions as to quarantine regulations, and doubtless the same precautions will be taken as to general sanitary arrangements in the Colony—as it is well known that the virulence or otherwise of the epidemic when it has once established itself at a given place depends greatly upon the amount of care which is taken in regard to drainage and other sanitary matters. The SURVEYOR-GENERAL has been especially watchful in respect to the state of the roads and drains, and we doubt not that this commendable care will be increased at the present time. Much must in such matters depend upon individuals, and we would recommend as much care as possible being taken by householders to counteract the carelessness of native servants, which may do more harm within the precincts of a given compound than all the care of the Inspectors of Nuisances and of Roads can counteract without. There is usually a pet corner not far from the cook-house into which every species of waste is indiscriminately thrown. Rotten peel, the scourings of dishes and dirty water of all kinds are usually thrown away by natives in some favourite handy spot of the kind, and may as easily be the cause of malady as larger receptacles of filth and rubbish, which would attract attention and be remedied by removal or palliated by the use of some disinfectant. As regards personal precautions they are of the simplest kind—the avoidance of draughts and sudden chills—carefulness in diet, and in avoiding over exertion—in a word ordinary care and temperance are the best safeguards. Such simple measures are known very greatly to reduce the chances of the malady attacking any individual—and there can be no harm in putting them in practice even before there is any appearance of the disease among us, as they are the best palliatives against such being the case. As yet, however, as already observed, there is no reason for special apprehension; and as no evil effects resulted here from cholera appearing in Singapore and Saigon last year, we may hope that we shall be equally fortunate this year and escape the visitation. Local influences have of course something to do with the spread of the disease, and what might be serious under the more unhealthy climate of Saigon may be of comparatively less danger in a more salubrious place like Hongkong, even if it should travel on in this direction at all. We may state in conclusion that Dr. MURRAY, who was for a long time Colonial-Surgeon here, declared that there had not been a single case of regular Asiatic cholera in Hongkong within his experience.

The M. M. steamer *Pei-ho* left Shanghai for this port on the 4th instant.

The steamers *Olympia* and *Yangtsze*, are reported as having arrived at Shanghai.

The *Times of India* reports that the Opium crop in Persia has failed, owing to excessive falls of snow.

It has been announced that the Seventh Annual Fine Art Exhibition will be opened in Calcutta on the 5th of December, 1874.

The following is the result of the 7th Opium sale held in Calcutta, on the 6th instant:—Patna, Rs. 1,102 per chest; Benares, Rs. 1,151 per chest.

Shanghai wire advices dated 6th inst. say:—Opium market is steady; Price of Patna, 10 days, Tls. 405 per chest; Benares, Tls. 398 per chest; and Malwa, Tls. 450 per chest.

We are authorized to state that Her Majesty's Consul at Saigon has been notified that, unless provided with clean bills of health, all vessels taking cargo or passengers at Saigon will be placed in quarantine at Hongkong for seven days certain. We are also informed that the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Meikong* has received orders to deliver, and receive her Mails at Cape St. James.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 5th July, 1874.

The Bonapartist journal *Le Pays* has been acquitted.

Obituary.—M. Goulard.

The *Ayamemnon* has entered the Canal.

Earl Derby for England has acquiesced in the Brussels Conference conditionally, if it excludes discussion upon International Laws governing the relations of belligerents especially in maritime warfare. He declines vague and new engagements. He is the British Delegate not a Plenipotentiary, and is there merely to watch the proceedings.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

SUPREME COURT.

7th July.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SIR JOHN SMALE AND A SPECIAL JURY.

WHITTALL *v.* BELL AND OTHERS.

Special Jury:—Messrs. R. S. Walker, J. S. Lapraik, A. MacG. Heaton, W. Lemann, T. Howard, D. Welsh, and H. Hoppius.

Mr. Hayllar, instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Brereton, was for plaintiff; the Attorney-General (Mr. Bramston), instructed by Messrs. Simp and Toller, appeared for the defendant Jack; and Mr. Kingsmill, instructed by the same firm, appeared for the defendants Bell, Fairbairn, and Coughtrie.

This was the sixth day of the hearing of this suit.

Mr. J. W. Torrey, in continued cross-examination, said: The go-down order, dated January 22nd, 1873, for 8,500 gallons in favour of John Jack is a separate account, and does not form one of the others. We were about shipping, and I wanted money for a particular purpose, which I cannot now remember, and therefore borrowed about $2,000 from Mr. Jack, and gave him the order. I repaid the sum on the 12th February. We had, at the beginning of March, 1,919 gallons of white spirit in stock, and 24,069 gallons of rum and compounds. The godown orders were given on the understanding that they were not to fetter the operations of the Company, but if the directors were called upon at any time to pay the money for which the godown orders were given, they could have what there was in stock. We made in March 12,281 gallons of white spirit. In April we made 17,377 gallons, and in May 20,239 gallons. In March we shipped 11,734 gallons to London, and the returns went to the liquidators. That consignment was not drawn against. The godown orders were put in force, on the 29th June, after notes for nearly $15,000 were paid, and I delivered rum and compounds to the value of the money paid. I made the delivery on the authority of the godown orders. A committee had estimated the value of the goods, and I took their figures. The spirits were delivered at 48 cents, and the compounds at $1 a gallon. We had stopped working on the 5th June. The delivery nominally covered the promissory notes, but in the outturn there was a loss to those directors. On June 21st an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was called, and the report of the committee of enquiry (Messrs. Jackson, Robinson, and Coughtrie) was so damaging that the shareholders left without taking any action or advising me. I was obliged to act upon my own responsibility. Mr. Jack was not in the Colony, and there were only two directors (less than a quorum), and the shareholders would not appoint another. I was obliged to do the best I could. I received a notice of action against the Company by Mr. Jack, prior to 23rd June, and I sent a circular to the two directors asking them to advise me.

The circular was tendered as evidence by Mr. Hayllar, and objected to by the Attorney-General.

His Lordship held it to be not evident.

Witness continued: Before I gave the delivery orders to the directors in June, everything on the premises was not mortgaged. The entire assets of the Company had not then passed to the directors to the exclusion of all other creditors. I have never stated that in writing or verbally.

Mr. Hayllar: Is it not a fact that the articles for which Mr. Jack's promissory note for $11,966.23 was given were included in the mortgage to him?

Witness: It is a fact. Before the goods were delivered upon the godown orders I had given Bell and Fairbairn a warning what would happen if they allowed that action to go by default. There were actions threatened to be commenced likely to take all the assets, by one or more creditors. I have said the Company must do one of two things—either instruct me to defend the action, or instruct me to call the shareholders together, otherwise it would appear that the assets would go into one man's hands. We had been threatened with a suit in equity, on behalf of Bussell & Co., I think.

Mr. Hayllar: Have you not stated in writing that in the event of any proceedings in equity that have been threatened, the disclosure of the fact that the entire assets have passed into the hands of the directors to the exclusion of all other creditors, would I fear, not very prejudicially in the minds of any judge before whom the matter might be brought, and tend to imperil not only the lien on the manufactured stock given on the retirement of the endorsed notes, but also raise grave doubts whether the mortgage might not be set aside, or words to that effect?

The Attorney-General objected to the question, as the answer would be merely a statement of witness's opinion, which, whatever it was, could not affect the defendants.

Mr. Kingsmill said the putting of the question had been to get before the jury the subject of the letter which his Lordship had ruled not to be evidence. He would not, therefore, object to it, but ask that it be fully answered.

His Lordship rejected the question, and reserved the point.

Witness continued: I never believed for new the Company was insolvent—not unless the things were to be sold under the hammer for nothing. I knew it was insolvent in June on the valuations then made, but not as a working company. I made a calculation of the cost of production with the new still, and it was 46 and 41 cents per gallon. I said I did not think I was obliged to take directions from the directors as to the balance sheet and report; but my suggestions they made I treated with great respect.

By the Attorney-General: The suppositious estimate shows a profit of $32,000 a year, but that is only a working account, and out of that sum must be deducted interest on capital, &c. The Company would have been a profitable concern on that basis if it had continued working. Mr. Lamont is not a director, but is a very large creditor, and is secured on mortgage. My attention was called to Helbling's letter which I received on 5th March, and I can't say whether I laid it before the directors. It was my custom to lay all correspondence on the table, and if it was called for it was read. I knew there were only 4,000 piculs molasses left a few days before we received Mr. Dickie's letter. The value of the stock was not over estimated. I set them down at what they cost. I could not have replaced them at less.

By Mr. Kingsmill: Every cent of the proceeds from Helbling went to the liquidators—less the £300, and £100 for essential oils. I resided for some time in Melbourne. The range of prices for rum in Australia was 3d. per gallon. We were advised that our rum was selling in the London market for shipment to Australia. Australian rum is nearly all sent from London. I thought the San Francisco market was one to keep clear of, after our first trial there, and we never shipped any more there. The quantity made in March that was sold in Hongkong, with the exception of 5,006 gallons. It averaged from 50 to 70 cents a gallon. One cask sold for 40 cents. There were 4,518 gallons of the balance shipped to London per *Ossian* on account of Haig and myself. This was the rum I offered to Mr. Whittall in my letter of 13th May. He did not accept the offer because one shipment was too small, but if the supply was kept up he would take it. At the time I wrote that letter, I believed that it would realise 1s. a gallon in London. I did not like to fix the price too high, so I applied for an advance at the rate of 1s. 10d. and 1s. 11d. There was no attempt on the part of the directors to put godown orders in force in any way before the Company stopped working.

By His Lordship: On the 1st March $9,000 were due to Mr. Whittall. Supposing he had enforced his claim, I do not know what I should have done; I should have taken the advice of the directors. If I had paid Mr. Whittall, I might still have retired the directors' bill but some one else would have had to wait. There was a mutual custom between the Refinery and ourselves, and they never pressed us. I certainly should have paid the $6,000 note endorsed by Mr. Jack and Mr. Bell.

By the Jury: I only submitted to my directors matters of too much importance to be decided by one person. I submitted matters of finance to them, and reported shipments made, advances taken, states of markets, advices of sales, account sales, telegrams, and correspondence. I did not show them the telegram from Helbling and Co., because it came to a private party and not to me. The account sales from San Francisco were submitted. My idea of my duty was that I was to advise with the directors on all occasions—that we formed a committee under the direction of the shareholders. The value of the plant before the new still arrived was $12,388.

By the Attorney-General: The directors took the rum under the orders at 48 cents. I bought it back as general manager in liquidation at the same rate, and sold it at from 50 to 70 cents. The liquidators got the proceeds and the creditors had all the benefit of it. The directors said they did not want to make a profit on it.

Mr. J. D. Coughtrie said: I first became a director of the Company in March, 1872. I resigned in May of the following year, and from the time I joined till then there were 53 minuted meetings. All the directors were working without remuneration. I had some knowledge of the San Francisco shipment at the end of 1872. The general manager returned the account to Messrs. Russell. We disputed its correctness; because there was a large discrepancy between the amount shipped and the amount in the returns. The matter was not finally closed till the following March. We had partial information that there would be losses at the London shipments, but we had not the account sales. There was a board meeting on the 24th February, and we then examined the balance sheet and accounts submitted by the general manager, and to our mind they seemed to present a fairer state of things than we had yet seen. Mr. Torrey produced the manuscript of the report and read it to us. I said it made no allusion to the London losses. Mr. Torrey replied "Why should I allude to the London losses, when we know of certain profits to go against them?" I cannot say if anyone answered him. We went through several shipments, and Mr. Torrey referred to the large profits he expected from the Australian shipments. The conversation became general for a short time. The manuscript never left Mr. Torrey's hands. I first saw the printed report on my desk shortly before the meeting. My view of the relative position of the general manager and directors was that we were a committee of ways and means for carrying on the affairs of the Company. It seemed to be only natural that in a technical business of that kind the general manager should have the controlling voice. I received a telegram in February, and I made no secret of the losses we had in London. I talked it over with Mr. Arthur and with Mr. Greig, and I believe it was freely discussed at the shareholders' meeting. I do not know when I talked to Mr. Greig about it—but it was soon after the report was published. The question of getting molasses from Mr. Whittall on credit was first mooted on the 8th March. I mentioned the matter first. When I brought the subject before the board, we had got our new still working, and I thought we would require a much larger supply of molasses, and as good prospects were beginning to show everywhere they made us, (we thought) justified in asking for the change. I embodied my ideas in the resolution which was passed. I had been studying the imports into England, and found they were decreasing, while the exports were increasing. We had always the Amoor River before our minds, and were expecting orders from there. We had also encouraging prospects from Calcutta. The Refinery was our mainstay, and was an adjunct of the Distillery. I was a member of the committee of enquiry, and valued the property at $75,000, which we thought was the sum it would realise in the market. It would have been cheap at that price for a new Company starting.

By Mr. Hayllar: The London losses were I believe alluded to by the Chairman at the meeting, and the purport of his remarks was that there had been two sales of our spirit in the London market, that the second had shown an advance of 2d. over the first, and that it was not too much to say that eventually the spirit would sell at a profit there. Mr. Robinson asked me what the losses were. I told him the only thing we had to go upon was a telegram we had received announcing a loss of £420. The general remarks of the Chairman were sanguine.

Mr. W. H. Bell, examined by Mr. Kingsmill, said: I was a shareholder in the Company, and was for some time a director. I remember a meeting of directors on 24th February, 1873. The general manager then produced and read a manuscript report. It did not reach my hands. It reached my office for the purpose of being printed, but I never saw it. I first saw the contents of that report in print on the evening prior to the meeting. It reached me by post. The accounts were brought before the meeting on 24th February. They were laid before us in a plainer form than they had been previously. After the report was read, Mr. Coughtrie said there was no allusion to the returns of shipments. We had information that on some of the shipments there would likely be loss. Mr. Torrey said if there were losses on some there would be profits on others. The conversation on the subject was general. I was not present at the Board meeting on the 8th of March, 1873, and, of course, was not a party to any resolution then passed. In 1873 I took up some additional shares. I could have parted with some of my shares at a premium, but I did not do so. I believe none of the directors ever parted with a share. After the meeting I bought some shares outside, and when the Company went into liquidation I held 150.

Mr. J. Fairbairn, examined by the Attorney-General, said: I became a director of the Company about June, 1872. I was present at a meeting on 24th February, 1873, when the general manager produced a manuscript report. (Witness then corroborated the evidence of the other witnesses.) I acquired at different times 45 shares, and I still hold them.

By Mr. Hayllar: The Chairman's remarks at the meeting were of a sanguine nature.

The Attorney-General said this concluded the evidence for the defence.

A Juror asked his Lordship if they could have some more evidence on certain points. Mr. Lamont had stated that more than the whole of the capital was lost, and they wished to know the reasons of the statement.

His Lordship said Mr. Lamont would be sworn put in the box in the morning, and would answer the question.

The Court then adjourned till ten o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.

7th July.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

SOM *v.* SAM-HOW.—This was a claim by the serang of the Siamese vessel *Kim-yung-tye*. Mr. Sharp appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Lording, the Superintendent of the shipping office, said he remembered being present when the *Kim-yung-tye* was paid off. Some of the charges made by the serang were, by his long experience, such that he would object to paying for.

At this stage the case was adjourned to Tuesday next, as Mr. Brereton, who was engaged by the defendant, was in the other Court.

HUDSON *v.* W. BRISTOW, $168.—This case was adjourned to Tuesday next, with a probability of its being settled by that time.

TEOI-WO *v.* WONG-A-FAN, $297.00.—This case was withdrawn.

SHAIK DOHOO BAKSON *v.* JOAS NEWAS, $18.—This was a claim by a watchman. It was arranged to pay in four instalments.

HOW-KWAN-HUI *v.* WONG-TAN AND OTHERS, $33.21.—This was a claim for sale of rice and commission, and was arranged to be paid in two months from date.

LUM SOW *v.* CHOW-A-CHEE AND OTHERS, $96.50.—This was a claim for rent of two houses in D'Aguilar street. The defendants gave a considerable amount of conflicting evidence, tantamount to a denial of everything, one of the witnesses, Chow-a-chee, committing gross perjury, for which he was fined $25, or one month's imprisonment, and judgment was given for plaintiff.

CHEONG-TIN-YAN AND OTHERS *v.* CHAN-A-PAT, $145.—This was a claim for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. Holmes appeared for the plaintiff and asked for an adjournment as one of the plaintiffs, living at Stanley, was not present.

The defendants produced a receipt supplied them by Cheong-tin-yan on the 3rd July, two days after the issue of the summons. This was shown to have been given on account of a cross action for damages against Cheong-tin-yan $154.35 in consequence of some actors he was to supply arriving too late.

As it was shown the two cases were settled, His Honour non-suited plaintiffs.

Hon. W. H. ALEXANDER, Official Assignee, *v.* CROMARTIE, $75.—This case was further adjourned for one week.

HUMPHREYS *v.* DEGNAEL, $1,000.—This case was a claim for medicines supplied, and which was found to be settled.

HALLY MOOLIE *v.* NAGU ALLIE, $8.—This was a claim for money lent.

The defendant not being in attendance, judgment went by default.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

7th July.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

James McKee, a private in H.M.'s 80th Regiment, was charged by Sikh constable No. 562 with being drunk and disorderly, and with assaulting him in the execution of his duty.

Complainant said he was in Wilmer-street at midnight, when a Chinaman came and told him a soldier was in his house sleeping. He went to the house and found defendant there. He roused him up, when he became obstreperous and struck at him. He had to call in two other constables to assist.

Colour-sergeant John Anscond, of the defendant's company, gave him a good character, he having only been before the commanding officer once in Hongkong. He was out with a pass which expired at midnight, and which was broken by the police arresting him.

Defendant was fined $2.

FAN KWAI-MONEY.

Huah-leong, a shop coolie, and Tse-tai, a boat man in boat No. 143, were charged by Sikh constable No. 663 with fighting and creating a disturbance in the Queen's Road, near the British Hotel.

The first defendant belonged to the Wo-hing eating house, and after the second defendant had eaten his fill to the amount of 68 cash was about to leave, when the other asked him for payment. He then said he was positive he paid the other man in the shop. In fact he paid him in the "Foreign Devil's" cash.

This man, Ho-a-kow, being called in, his Worship asked the defendant if this was the man he paid the "Devil" cash to. Defendant said it was, but he did not have so much as stated. After it being enumerated how much samshu the defendant drunk, and the quantity of roast pork and other viands he had ate, he was fined $1 for disorderly conduct and $1 for making use of the expression "Foreign Devil's money."

The other defendant was discharged.

Mr. Russell remarked that he had observed in a local paper an article on a Chinese subject, in which it was stated that the Chinese termed everything by the word "Devil," namely, devil's newspapers, devil's ship's, &c., but never devil's money. Here, however, was a positive fact in opposition to that statement.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held at the Government Civil Hospital yesterday, before J. Russell, Esq., Coroner, on the body of a Chinese carpenter, named Wong-tuk-wah, who met his death by falling into the new docks at Kowloon and splitting his head. The jury consisted of Messrs. E. Rose, Thomas Donald, and H. W. M. Schutz.

Dr. Wharry deposed to the body of the deceased being brought to the hospital and said there was a large contused wound on the top of the head, and two small abrasions at the back. There were no other marks of violence, and he concluded that death resulted from concussion of the brain.

Wong-a-kow, a cousin of the deceased's, said he was also working at the Tai-kok-tsui dock's, and saw deceased boring a hole in the cassoon. The deceased was withdrawing his augur, when it came out too quick, and losing his balance he fell to the stone bottom of the docks. When taken up the deceased could not speak, but he lived for three hours after. He was carried to the shed, and a doctor was called, who said medicines were of no use as he would not recover.

Inspector Burns deposed to viewing the spot. He found the deceased had fallen on to a stone bottom from a scaffolding about twenty-five feet high and two feet wide. He considered the scaffolding as secure as any used.

The jury then returned a verdict of "accidental death."

PUBLICANS IN OLDEN TIMES.

The publican was bound to sell a full quart of the best ale for one penny. If he gave short measure he was fined twenty shillings; and if he allowed tipping in his house he was fined ten shillings, and such fines the constable was authorised to levy by distress. Again, any person found tippling in his house was fined three-and-four pence, and any person drunk five shillings, and if the tippler could not pay, his fine the constable was to put him in the stocks for four hours, and if the drunkard could not pay his fine he was compelled to undergo six hours of that contemplative and sobering confinement. But there is still worse behind; if any publican sold ale without a proper licence, he was to forfeit twenty shillings, and if he could not pay, or had no goods of his own to be distrained, he was to be openly whipped by the constable, and if the constable refused to whip him, he (the constable) was to be sent to gaol, there to remain until he had paid forty shillings to the use of the poor of the parish. Lastly, if a publican refused to enter into a recognizance, the constable was to indict him for the same at the quarter sessions, and get him fined or imprisoned. Imagine if you can how such relations would be relished by the Boniface of the present day.—*Leisure Hour.*

The more a woman's waist is shaped like an hour-glass the quicker the sands of her life run out.

"How is your Wife?" inquired a doctor of one of his patients.—"She is dead, I thank you," was the witty and wicked answer.

"Who was the meekest man?" asked a Sunday-school teacher.—"Moses."—"Very well, who was the meekest woman?"—"Never was married."

CARBONIC ACID GAS AND FIRE.

Professor Barff suggested, at the Society of Arts, an ingenious method of extinguishing fire. It is well known that carbonic acid gas can be compressed to about a fortieth of its volume, and in that state it becomes a liquid. Professor Barff threw out the idea that the gas might be compressed into small iron vessels furnished with openings closed with fusible metal. If such vessels were thrown into a burning house, the fusible metal would be melted, and the gas rapidly volatilized and discharged, when, if it were in sufficient quantity, it might be trusted to extinguish the fire. The difficulty is that if people were in the house they would be extinguished as effectually as the fire. In any case the gas would probably be required in too large quantities for the plan to be really practicable.

MR. BRIGHT ON TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

At a discussion upon the temperance question which took place at a meeting of the Society of Friends in Devonshire-square, the occasion being their yearly meeting, Mr. John Bright, M.P., spoke. The right hon. gentleman said the position he assumed on this question differed very much from that taken by very many Friends. He found that they were always crying to Parliament for the cure of this great evil, intemperance, and the present propositions before them, running from firstly up to sixthly, showed that they adhered to that course. They asked for things to be done which he believed were impossible. Even if the public-houses were closed on Sundays, the hours of sale shortened, and licences taken from the grocers, the amount of drinking, so absolutely appalling in its magnitude, would be but little lessened. Legislation, in the present state of public opinion, could, in fact, do little or nothing beyond preserving order in the streets. In the State of Ohio, where stringent regulations were in force, public opinion rendered legislation possible. If Parliament were to pass such laws as those proposed by many of the friends of Temperance legislation, the very next week they would have to repeal them; the whole city of London would be in riot and revolt. Against public opinion Parliament could have no more power than the meanest citizen. He had been urged for many years to take these questions up, and he had been induced to look very carefully to the best means of remedy. He thought the evil could never be touched unless the thoughtful, serious men, ministers of the Gospel, and all those who went to places of worship for other reasons than fashion, interested themselves to procure its abolition. Unless the religious portion of this country took up the matter there was no hope for it whatever. At present wines had to be placed upon our tables according to custom to ornament them, and to form the staple of the conversation. It was this practice which ought to be abolished. One Friend had said he had not taken any intoxicating liquors for thirty-five years. He (Mr. Bright) would not say he had abstained for so long, but for thirty-four years from the time he became a householder he had not bought, or had in his house any wine or spirit whatever. There were in his house no decanters, nor had there been since 1839. It had cost him some inconvenience and trouble, but altogether he had had no occasion to regret the step he then took, though, considering the difficulties it had occasioned him, he might hesitate at doing so again if he had life to begin. He believed that it would be an advantage which no words in our language would be at all adequate to describe if a current of national opinion in favour of abstinence could be created. The members at their yearly meeting should have nothing to do with the question of legislation. Their sphere of duty was in their own homes. The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amidst applause, which was quickly suppressed, this being a thing of rare occurrence in meetings of the Society of Friends.—*Telegraph.*

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette, May 16th.*)

The judges summoned by the House of Lords to assist in hearing the Mordaunt divorce case delivered yesterday their replies to the question put to them by the Lords in July last, "whether, under the Act 20 and 21 Vict., proceedings for the dissolution of a marriage can be instituted or proceeded with, either on behalf of or against a husband or wife who, before the proceedings were instituted, has become incurably lunatic?" The judges, as was expected, differed in opinion, Justices Brett and Keating answering the question in the negative, and the Lord Chief Baron, with whom Justices Denman and Pollock concurred, adhering to the opposite opinion expressed by him in the full court below. The issues to which the judges all agreed in reducing the question was so narrow a one that their difference of opinion becomes the more remarkable, and the inherent uncertainty of the case more clearly apparent. All those arguments from analogies or alleged analogies between divorce suits and criminal or "quasi criminal" proceedings," which have hitherto played so large a part in the discussion of this question, were set aside more or less summarily in both of the opposing judgments, and the case, it was agreed, turned solely on the true construction of a few sections of an Act of Parliament, upon the effect of which, however, the five judges could not bring themselves to agree. Indeed, if the judgment is carefully studied it almost appears that the field of dispute can be reduced within the limits of a single section, but that even on that narrow ground the conflict of view is complete and final.

The opinion of Justices Brett and Keating, if we may inflict upon it the injustice of a highly condensed summary, is as follows:—The Legislature has by the 20 and 21 Vict. established a court for the adjudication of petitions of dissolution of marriage, and has created a special procedure to be followed in such cases. If that procedure is not applicable to a given case, there seems to be no other. Now one of the peremptory instructions as to procedure contained in the Act is that it shall be the duty of the court to satisfy itself not only as to the facts alleged (*i.e.* in the petition), but also "whether or not the petitioner has been in any measure accessory to or conniving at the adultery, or has condoned the same, and shall also inquire into any counter-charge which may be made against the petitioner." But such matters, according to the judgment we are now summarizing, cannot be inquired into by any other means than counter-statements made by the respondent in the suit, and such counter-statements cannot be brought forward without either the personal statements or instructions of the respondent, which statement or instructions an insane respondent is unable to make or give. The procedure, therefore, laid down by the Act for the adjudication of petitions for a dissolution of marriage cannot be followed in an essential particular, and as there is no other legal procedure but that created by the Act it follows that no petition against an insane respondent can be proceeded with at all. The opposite view of the Lord Chief Baron is arrived at by approaching the question from the opposite side; for whereas Mr. Justice Brett's judgment proceeds on the assumption that the right of prosecuting the suit is lost unless it can be shown that the procedure under the Act is applicable, the Lord Chief Baron seems to hold (or at any rate his judgment necessarily implies) that the procedure must be considered applicable in this case because the Act has nowhere specifically declared that in such a case the right of prosecution is lost. The Legislature has, he contends, "carefully, minutely, and distinctly enumerated and specified the several conditions (and they are the only conditions) upon which it is competent for the court to withhold a decree of dissolution;" and (*i.e.* a court) to decide against the prosecution of the present suit, would be to impose "another and all-important condition upon a petitioner which the Legislature has not thought fit to impose." The Lord Chief Baron, in fact, must be taken to hold, as against Mr. Justice Brett, that if, as in the present case, the Court cannot satisfy itself on all the questions material to its judgment in the usual way, *i.e.* as to recriminatory matters, by the reception of a counter-charge from the respondent, it must satisfy itself as best it can, and that on that footing the inquiry must be proceeded with. Without, of course, venturing to support or dispute either view, one cannot help asking whether Mr. Justice Brett's assumption that the words "any counter-charge which may be made against the petitioner" imply that the respondent herself must be in a condition to make such a charge, is not rather an inference from outside the Act than from within it; and when we once get outside the Act, the fact that insanity, in spite of its effect on a defendant's powers of instructing counsel, is no bar to an action for ordinary civil suits regains all its importance as an anomaly.

CHARGE OF LIBEL AGAINST THE "FIGARO."

GUILDHALL.

The further hearing of the summons against Mr. John Heather Lewis, for writing a defamatory libel of and concerning Messrs. Speedy and Poole, the proprietors of the South London Music Hall, and publishing it in the London *Figaro*, was resumed before Aldermen Sir Francis Truscott.

Mr. Besley appeared on behalf of the complainants; and Mr. George Lewis, jun., defended Mr. Lewis.

Mr. John Joshua Poole, one of the proprietors of the South London Music Hall, in further cross-examination, stated that he had heard George Leybourne sing a song entitled "The Belle of the Ball," in which reference was made to a wig falling off, but he denied hearing a *double entendre* of a gross nature, which was embodied in it. Arthur Lloyd might have sung at the hall, on the occasion of a benefit, a song called "Brown, the Tragedian," but he had not heard it. Witness was further examined with regard to another offensive song, with respect to which he could only say that he could not swear it was not sung. Mr. Spillane, the musical director, or the chairman, Mr. Courtney, would be the persons best able to answer these questions, as he (witness) could not, on account of his other engagements, always attend to what was being sung.

Re-examined by Mr. Besley: The song of "The Schnip" was a published song, and so was "The Belle of the Ball." There was no truth in the statement that they had a sober tap for the proprietors and another for the customers. It was very frequently the case that singers of topical songs introduced encore verses without submitting them to him, and, indeed, it would be almost impossible for them to be submitted to him for approval. The song referred to relating to the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh had not been sung at their hall. If a song with the lines in it which had been recited had been submitted to him he would not have allowed it to be sung. Miss Hill was a respectable actress, and had not sung any song of an exceptionable character. The song of the "——Scamp," which had been made so much of in the cross-examination, was published, and contained no indecent allusions; in fact, the "——Scamp" had been sung at the Vaudeville Theatre and at many other establishments. "The Tailor on the Booze" was an acting song, representing a tailor getting drunk. There was nothing objectionable in it.

Mr. Henry Peter Speedy said he was one of the partners in the South London Palace of Amusements. He read the article in the *Figaro* of the 22nd of April, and had no doubt that it referred to their music-hall. There was no other music-hall in London to which the description would apply. He recognised the character of Tommy Jones as that of a person frequenting the hall. He (Mr. Speedy) attended to the refreshment department and the general management of the hall in front of the curtain. There was no truth in the assertion that the chairman's table was surrounded by billiard sharpers, horse-copers, and welshers. The police visited his hall, and he had never been summoned for allowing his place to be used as a resort for bad characters, nor was there the slightest truth in the assertion that clerks and shop-boys who were thieves frequented the bar. It was not true that he or his partner drank from a separate tap to that from which the public were supplied, neither was it true that when the hall was closed all the people were turned out drunk. It was not true that the artiste succeeded more the more nasty his song was, and no complaint had ever been made of the impropriety of the songs sung there. He had frequently seen Mr. Lewis, the writer, there during the whole of the time they had been the proprietors of the hall. He had a complimentary ticket for the season, which cost him nothing, and he never complained of any impropriety in the hall.

In cross-examination by Mr. Lewis, Mr. Speedy denied hearing George Leybourne sing a song in reference to the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and he gave a general denial to all the indecencies referred to in Mr. Poole's cross-examination.

Mr. Lewis at this point endeavoured to obtain from the witness the name of the butcher referred to in the article as Tom Jones, and a long discussion ensued as to whether the witness should answer the question. Eventually it was decided that Mr. Speedy should write the name on a slip of paper, and hand it to Mr. Lewis, and this was done.

Mr. Speedy, in further cross-examination, said he recognised the description of the chairman by his dress in general and his jewellery. Orders had been given to the police-constable and the money-takers to exclude all persons under fifteen years of age. No persons under twenty-one years of age were admitted with orders. He occasionally drank with the customers at their expense, but he could not tell how often in a night. When they found people beginning to get intoxicated they had them put out. In the gallery, where the younger portion of the audience went, only lemonade and mild ales were sold, and the barmen had strict orders not to serve them with anything else.

Mr. George Richard Speedy, the third partner in the hall, said that he had read the article in the *Figaro*, and had no doubt whatever that it referred to the South London Palace of Amusements, as it was the only one which could possible answer to the description. The kind of thoroughfare, the exterior appearance, the name, "Palace of Amusements," the fact of Sunday lectures, and the picture of "The Good Samaritan," could apply only to their hall, and to no other. In cross-examination, the witness said that he had heard the song of the "——Scamp," but he could not say whether the singer scoffed at religion, or made any reference to Exeter Hall.

Mr. Besley proposed that Mr. Leybourne, who was in court, should sing the song, a suggestion which was received with roars of laughter.

Mr. Harry Courtney, the chairman of the hall, said that he had read part of the article referred to in the *Figaro*, but, being disgusted with it, he did not finish it. He was sure that it referred to the South London. Mr. Lewis had come to the hall three or four times a week, and generally sat at his (the chairman's) table, the place at which he had asserted in the article only billiard-sharpers, horse-copers, and welshers congregated. In the course of a long cross-examination, he denied that gross indelicacy was mixed up in the songs sung by Leybourne, Macdermott, Arthur Lloyd, and others.

Mr. Besley then called Mr. James Beales, of Aberdeen Park, Mr. Harry Wall, Mr. Thomas T. Taylor, of White street, Borough, and others, each of whom stated that they had frequently attended the South London Palace of Amusements, and on no occasion had they heard any songs of an indelicate nature. They also denied that there was any truth in the other allegations contained in the *Figaro* article. The published songs, "The Scamp," "The Belle of the Ball" and "Mother says I Mustn't," were handed to Mr. Courtney the chairman, who was recalled, and he stated that they in a great measure agreed with those sung at the South London.

Mr. Lewis said that he did not object to them as they were published, but his contention was that the singers introduced words of their own that were not in the songs.

Mr. Besley asked that the defendant might be committed for trial on that evidence.

Mr. Lewis referred in strong terms to the fact that Mr. Besley had, on behalf of his clients, declined to put into the witness-box the men whom he had directly challenged as being guilty of the greatest possible indecency in singing songs of a scandalously indelicate nature; therefore the only inferences to be drawn were that Mr. Lewis had not

CIVILIZATION IN FIJI.

(Saturday Review.)

It appears that the King and Chiefs of Fiji made an offer of cession to England, and afterwards withdrew it. The *Fiji Times* in case of non-annexation fears for the future of the island. "We are now without any Government." It had been announced by Commodore Goodenough that in case of war in the islands no British subjects would be allowed to take part on either side. These words, says the editor, point significantly to disturbance if the islands be left in possession of the natives. He hopes that the question of annexation will be decided in the affirmative, as it involves the making or ruin of many of the settlers. A correspondent of the same paper describes the King and his Ministers as having "humbugged the British Lion," a feat which appears more extraordinary to him than it does to us, who are near enough to that noble beast to know his habits and character, and to be aware how easy it is to "humbug him." That men possessing the ability and pluck to do this really lived, like the writer, on yams and pork, and breathed the same air as he did, seems to him very surprising. It appears that the Chief Secretary wrote by the authority of King Cacobau, and asked the English Government whether they would annex the islands, provided the people wished it. Thereupon a Commission was appointed to ascertain the wish of the people, and then the King told the Commissioners that he and his fellow-Fijians did not want any other rule than their own, and that they were quite competent to govern themselves and the white men living in their midst. The British Lion has so much to do all over the world, that perhaps he would as soon leave Fiji to itself as take the government of it, and therefore he seems to have undergone this "humbugging" with considerable equanimity. Another correspondent imputes to Cacobau's English Ministers that they have influenced him adversely to annexation. This correspondent urges the immediate deportation of these Ministers, and thinks that if these bold bad scheming men were out of the way, the sun of annexation would shine and shed its benignant rays on every inhabitant of these lovely islands and bring to each security and prosperity. The same paper contains a warning that the Fijian Treasury is empty and the Government in debt to the amount of £37,000. This debt has been incurred by King Cacobau's Ministers in three years.

An advertisement in the *Fiji Times* states that the market price of beef and mutton is eightpence halfpenny per pound, for English gold and silver, and prices are as usual for approved paper currency. All joints are to be taken in rotation. The next advertisement in the paper states that beautiful hair can be obtained by the use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil. After mentioning in usual terms the Kalydor and the Odonto, it is added that all three articles have been used and justly appreciated by the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, and they are sold throughout India, the Colonies, and South America. A few local advertisements follow, and then we read that Lea and Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce is declared by connoisseurs to be the only good sauce. Then come advertisements by a tailor at Sydney and a biscuit-baker at Auckland. Holloway's Pills and Ointment are advertised at portentous length, and a doctor practising at Melbourne announces that he was the pupil in England of "the celebrated Dr. Culverwell," and goes into details respecting his line of practice in which we shall certainly not attempt to follow him. There had been a cricket-match between an Eleven from H.B.M.S. *Pearl* and the Levuka Club. A former match had been won easily by the townsmen, probably because sailors do not get much practice on a cruise, but in this match the Pearls won easily. The difficulties of cricket in Levuka seem to be only less than those of government. The ground is very bad. On one side of the field is a steep hill, and when the ball is hit well up this hill it generally rolls down again. On the other side is the sea. Scattered over the ground are several trees, a few mud holes, and a well. The reporter noticed a scout apparently fumbling the ball whilst runs were being got, but really he was fielding in a well. Another ran to catch a "skyer," and just as he was grasping the ball fell into a ditch. All the dogs of the place, and some of the pigs, were collected between and near the wickets. After this experience we do not see why the Pearls should not play cricket on their own quarterdeck in fair weather on a cruise. There had been a theatrical performance by the A.D.C. of the *Pearl*, and another by a dramatic class of residents, who played the *Heir at Law*. A concert held a week before ended, just as in England, with "God save the Queen," but this, we think, was hardly handsome to King Cacobau.

A writer in an earlier number of the same paper thinks it strange that England should be spending millions of money and sacrificing valuable lives in Africa, while she refuses to enter into peaceful possession of the "jewel of the South Pacific." The proposal to establish a line of mail steamers between Sydney or Auckland and San Francisco renders it more than ever desirable that Fiji should be under Imperial control. It is difficult, says this writer, to overrate the importance of these islands on account of their position as a naval station, and their extraordinary fertility. Cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, tropical fruits, and spices of every kind grow there most luxuriantly. For nine months in the year the climate is delightful. Nothing but a stable Government is needed to "inaugurate an era" of great prosperity. Labour and capital would then flow readily into the group. In proof of this general statement, we find that a cotton-planter in Fiji desires to turn to sugar, for which his land is well adapted, but before he can do this he must find a capitalist in Auckland who will undertake to erect a crushing-mill on the estate, and this is not likely to be done while the rule of King Cacobau is the only rule that prevails in Fiji. The resolution of the King and Chiefs against the annexation which they were supposed to have desired is ascribed to the contrivance of the King's Ministers, and particularly of the Chief Secretary, Mr. Thurston. It is rather difficult to see what would be likely to happen if annexation did not take place. The assembled Chiefs did not seem greatly disturbed by the existing public debt, and probably, whatever professions they might make, they would not attempt to pay it. Among other blessings of civilization which have been purchased with borrowed money is a Government *Gazette*, to which of course the *Fiji Times* is fiercely opposed. The prevailing idea among the European settlers at this moment appears to be that Fiji should be made a Crown colony. They are supposed to desire "something approaching the simple form of government formerly administered in the colonies before representative government was granted to them." A correspondent thinks that a Governor and a responsible nominee Council could govern Fiji, and this form of government could be maintained by an annual sum, which the colony could afford to pay. We may be quite sure, however, that if this form of government were established, agitation would before long commence for representative institutions. Either the *Fiji Times* or some other newspaper would invest largely in patriotism, and it would be asked why Fiji should be thought unworthy of that liberty which is enjoyed by the neighbouring colonies of Australia. The settlers evidently have at this moment a clear and strong perception of their true interest. A stable Government will produce prosperity, in which they will all share.

This, indeed, is so clear that even the Chiefs could not fail to see it. Perhaps when they put off the project of annexation it was in the hope of getting something out of the Commissioners as the price of consent. One of them asked whether, in case of annexation, England would pay their debt, and it is quite possible that this question might appear much less absurd to them than it does to us. The Commissioners answered that England would expect them to pay their own debt, but "with a colonial Government so much more money and foreigners would come into the country that the interest of the debt would be easily paid by revenue alone." Doubtless revenue would increase, but experience teaches that probably expenditure would increase also. There would be demands for public works, and there would probably be a patriotic party prepared to grumble in any case either at the apathy which declined or the recklessness which undertook such works. The answer given by the King on March 6th to the Commissioners was that he desired to carry on the government himself, and that Fiji and its people would be ruled by their own Chiefs. He thought they would be able to do this, and if they received the support of other nations all would be well. The King then handed in a written withdrawal of the offer of annexation. The Commissioners answered that if the King and Chiefs wished to keep the government of the country in their own hands it was well, and England would only require that they should govern wisely and rightly with equal justice to both whites and natives. It is obvious to remark that, if a British man-of-war is to superintend the administration of equal justice, it would be simpler for this country to do directly that which it would be doing indirectly. The first impulse of the English residents in Levuka, when they heard that annexation had been rejected, was to invite the English Consul to assume magisterial jurisdiction over them. This, however, he for the time declined. The Commissioners went on to speak to the King as to the way in which the government should be carried on in the future. The Government which then existed was brought about by white men resident in Fiji. It was for white men laws were made; for white men debt was contracted; and as white men pay most of the taxes, they would want to know how their taxes were spent. It is therefore right, said the Commissioners, that the whites for the future should be taken into Council by the King, and consulted in the formation of his Government. Before anything else should be done, they strongly advised and requested the King to reform his Cabinet. Thus speaks the Chief Commissioner, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the Queen's ships on that station. Notwithstanding Mr. Ward Hunt's dismal speech, the British navy is still by far the greatest power in the Pacific, and this fact among others renders the question of annexing Fiji urgent. When the master of twenty legions "advises and requests" his senate to adopt a particular course, we can calculate pretty nearly what will happen, and if it pleases him to submit his proposal to popular vote, the result is not likely to be appreciably affected. "No compulsion, only you must." This is the effect of the Commissioner's address to King Cacobau. The phrase "manifest destiny" is applicable to more than one civilized and colonizing power. Capital will be invested and will protect itself in Fiji, and without prejudice to the free deliberations of King Cacobau and his Chiefs, and of the British Government and Parliament, causes will produce effects. The Chief Commissioner finally urged the King to reduce his civil and military establishments. The present machinery of Government was too great. With a happy mixture of the ideas of the politician and the sailor, he added, "It is like a small canoe with an immense sail." The Commissioner concluded with an inquiry as to the debt, and was told by the interpreter that the Chiefs had taken upon themselves "an official responsibility" in respect of it. The Commissioner did not know what that meant, nor do we. But we can guess that it would practically come to.

A SWINDLER'S CHEF D'ŒUVRE.

As it is reported that a very successful party of swindlers, who have made their late hunting grounds in Europe too hot to hold them, are on their way eastward, we think it may be both useful as a caution, as well as amusing, to give an account of one of their late successful tricks at Bale in Switzerland. A distinguished and dashing foreigner called one morning lately on the Bankers X at Bale, and required a draft on Paris to order of bearer for 70,000 francs, saying it was wanted in consequence of some family arrangement. He paid down the amount in cash, with all exchange costs. The house telegraphed to their correspondents in Paris that they had passed such a draft on them. After three days, the distinguished stranger again called on them, bringing back their draft, which he requested them to take back, as his brother-in-law had advised him from Paris that he could arrange the affairs without any remittance. The foreigner readily agreed to pay the re-exchange back from Paris, on which they repaid him the 70,000 francs, and he gave the draft back to the Bankers. What was their surprise and shock, however, when their Parisian correspondent advised that the draft in question had been presented and duly honoured! The foreigner, an accomplished swindler, had given the real draft back, and in consequence of the advice telegraphed to the Parisian correspondent, the false draft was paid there on presentation, as he had no reason to question its genuineness. At most of the fashionable bathing places and winter quarters, amongst which Cannes has been specially favoured, have gangs of these sharp fellows been at work giving themselves out as Russian Princes, Austrian Earls, Prussian Barons, Italian Marquises, or Spanish Grandees, but proving in the end no better than candidates for the House of Correction. By some of these the Countess D. had a sum of 15,000 francs stolen from her, and another lady was deprived of her diamonds. They lately attempted an act of sacrilege, by stealing from the church the jewels of the Madonna of Saint Francisco di Paull, worth some 100,000 francs, but were luckily caught in the act, and placed in custody.—*Madras Athenæum.*

Ceremony is all that is considered necessary by many in religion and friendship.

Ignorance of the vices of the world is beautiful to contemplate, and is the only ignorance that man can admire.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JULY 7TH, EVENING.

New Patna, $545, opening rate, closing at $547½ cash. Sales were effected yesterday of a lot of about 75 chests at $541½ cash a chest from one hand; New Benares, $535, opening price, closing at $537½ to $540 cash. Estimated stocks, 2,000 chests Patna, 275 chests Benares. No change in Malwa.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per steamship *Serpedon* for London, sailed on 6th July, 1874.

TEA.—Congou, 4,800 lbs.; Souchong, 7,200 lbs.—Total 12,000.

FROM SWATOW.—Oolong, 11,038 lbs.

FROM AMOY.—Oolong 4,059 lbs.; Congou, 247 lbs.—Total 4,306 lbs.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand,	4/2½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight,	4/2¾
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight,	4/3½
Credits, at 6 months' sight,	4/4
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight,	4/4

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 223

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, sight	73½
Private, 30 days' sight	73⅝

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—23 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$60 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,700 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 95 per share, nominal.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$195 per share, ex interest.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$515 per share, ex interest.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$130 per share, ex interest.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$120 per share, ex interest.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—33 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares.—19 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 87 per share, ex dividend.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$30 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$94 per cent. discount.

SALES ON JULY 7TH, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

White Wax, 1 piece, at $74.00, by Tung-tre-shing to travelling trader.

Gypsum, 300 piculs, at $1.07, by Yeoshun to travelling trader.

Cuttlefish, 10 bags, at $19.50; by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Sharkfins, 5 packages, at $23.70, by Ying-shong to travelling trader.

Mushrooms, 10 cases, at $44.00, by Ying-shong to travelling trader.

Black Pepper, 100 bags, at $13.00, by Shun-shong to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 30 bags, at $30.00, by Wo-shun-hing to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $16.30, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN, *Agent.*

1y 943 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Menelaus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 12th inst.
LONDON	Faith	Lloyd	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch
Do.	Golden Spur	Farrell	Whampoa	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch
Do.	Jessie McDonald	Sinewright	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch
NEW YORK	Kate Carnie		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick despatch
Do.	Rifleman	Thos. Bishop	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch
MELBOURNE *via* FOOCHOW	James Service		Hongkong	Adamson, Bell & Co.	On or about 10th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO	Marmion	Boyd	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch
Do.	Augustina	Barvier	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	Colorado (str)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 11th inst., at 3 P.M.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Elizabeth Dougall	White	Hongkong	Rosario & Co.	Quick despatch
SINGAPORE, SAMARANG, &c.	Jeddah (str.)			Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 16th inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Cathay (str.)	R. T. Dundas		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 18th inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE AND PENANG	Namoa (str.)	Westoby	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 10th inst., at 10 A.M.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Poi-ho (str.)	Melizan		Messageries Maritimes	On 11th inst., at noon.
CALLAO	Mpoas	Ormeuchea	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	On or about 10th Aug.
Do.	Fray Bentos	Fulle	Macao	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch
MANILA AND ILOILO	Pepita	Aldecoa	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch
MANILA	Formosa (str.)	Morales	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	To-day, at noon
YOKOHAMA	Madras (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch
SHANGHAI	Teheran (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch
FOOCHOW	Cassandra (str.)	H. Langer	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Dongha (str.)	Burnie	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick despatch

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SAYLE & CO.

ARE now SHOWING in every Department, an entire Stock of NEW GOODS adapted for SPRING and SUMMER WEAR, consisting of:—

A large and carefully selected Assortment of LADIES' COSTUMES, POLONAISES, and OVER-SKIRTS, in Batiste Holland, Pique, Swiss and Scotch Book Muslin, and other new Light Materials.

PRINTED CAMBRIC and STRIPE MUSLIN MORNING WRAPPERS.

SILK and CASHMERE EMBROIDERED JACKETS and MANTILLAS of the latest Parisian design.

All the Newest Shapes in Ladies' WHITE, BROWN, DRAB, and BLACK UNTRIMMED STRAW HATS.

Also, the Italian CHIP HATS.

Boys' and Girls' STRAW HATS, in great variety.

MILLINERY HATS and BONNETS.

(A Supply received monthly.)

Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS in French Check TAFFETA, Plain, Figured, and Checked Japanese SILKS.

All the New Shades in French FOULARD, a material most suitable for Costumes and Summer Wear.

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STRIPED and FIGURED GRENADINES.

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New COLOURED SILKS, in Plain and Fancy.

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A Large Stock of the best makes in GROS-GRAIN and GLACE SILKS.

French CAMBRICS and BATISTE, in Plain Colours.

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Real LACE EDGINGS and INSERTIONS, in all makes.

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Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of Dawson's superior make.

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1m 965 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1874.

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TERMS—Cash.
Apply to
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Dindigal,
Madras Presidency.

730

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FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and recent spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Gharbers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

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Invite Inspection of their
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The Wilton SCARF and Club-House TIE.
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38, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
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457. Hongkong, 24th March, 1874.

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WHITE STRAW DITTO.
The NEW WINDSOR SCARF.
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FANCY COTTON, and LISLE THREAD HALF-HOSE.
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tf 986 June 24th, 1874.

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CLARET—Medoc, St. Julien, St. Estephe, Chateau Lagrange, Chateau Palmer, Chateau Lafite, Pommard, Chambertin, Graves, Chateau La Tour Blanche, in cases of 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints.
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Noire, Carte Blanche, Carte Verte, Carte D'Or, in Quarts and Pints.
COGNAC—Fine CHAMPAGNE, Superior.

CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, of B. & E. Perrier, Cuslons.
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WHITE WINES,—
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FOR SALE.

A FINE CARRIAGE, with a pair of Manila PONIES and English-made HARNESS.
A Light 4-Seat London-made BASKET CARRIAGE.
A BILLIARD TABLE, made to order, by Thurston & Co., complete.
A Fine California COW, in milk.

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SUIVI d'un Dictionnaire technique des mots usités à l'ARSENAL DE FOUTCHEOU,
PAR
GABRIEL LEMAIRE,
Consul de France,
ET
PROSPER GIQUEL,
Lieutenant de Vaisseau, Directeur de l'Arsenal.

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BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1873. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

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DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Rolled
Long Flat } CANVAS.
Crown

ARNHOLD, KABBERG & Co.

tf 1120 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship
"NAMOA,"
Captain Westoby, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

5d 1062 Hongkong, 6th July, 1874.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain Burnie, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1074 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MADRAS"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 7th July, 1874. [1066

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for NAGASAKI and HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"TEHERAN"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 7th July, 1874. [1067

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"MENELAUS"
will be despatched on or about the 12th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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1068 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

FOR SINGAPORE, SAMARANG, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at SOMERSET, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN, and KEPPEL BAY to land Mails and Passengers.)

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Chartered Steamship
"JEDDAH"
will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 16th July, at noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

17d 1016 Hongkong, 30th June, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque
"RIFLEMAN,"
Thos. Bishop, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1063 Hongkong, 6th July, 1874.

FOR CALLAO (*Direct.*)

THE Peruvian Ship
"FRAY BENTOS,"
Captain Fulle, having a greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched to the above Port on the 28th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.

1060 Hongkong, 4th July, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE new A 1 British Clipper Schooner
"JESSIE McDONALD,"
Wm. Sinewright, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
Rate of Freight, £3 7s. 6d. per 50 feet.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 1034 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 new Clipper Barque
"FAITH,"
Captain Lloyd, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MacG. HEATON,
OR
THOMAS & MERCER,
Canton.

tf 939 Hongkong, 17th June, 1874.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE A 1 Clipper Barque
"ELIZABETH DOUGALL"
Captain White, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.

tf 1023 Hongkong, 30th June, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. 1 1 Peruvian Clipper Ship
"AUGUSTINA,"
(late *William Ross.*) Captain Barvier, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 74 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

FOR CALLAO (*Direct.*)

THE A 1 Peruvian Ship
"MACAO,"
Captain Ormeuchea, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will leave as above on or about the Tenth (10th) August.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.

1006 Hongkong, 29th June, 1874.

FOR MELBOURNE *via* FOOCHOW.

THE A 1 British Clipper
"JAMES SERVICE"
will be despatched from this Port not later than the 10th July.
For Freight at Low Rates, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

tf 983 Hongkong, 24th June, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Barque
"MARMION,"
Captain Boyd, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 740 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque
"KATE CARNIE"
will load at this and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 801 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR LONDON.

(To follow the "Deerhound.")

THE A 1 Clipper Ship
"GOLDEN SPUR,"
Capt. Farrell, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. BEATON,
OR
DEACON & Co.,
Canton.

tf 916 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 11th July, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*PEI-HO*," Commandant MELIZAN, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 10th July, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1874.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*COLORADO*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 11th July, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 10th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, July 3rd, 1874.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*CATHAY*," Captain R. T. DUNDAS, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at noon, (proceeding to Southampton and London, viâ Suez Canal.)

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 17th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 6th July, 1874.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
(Successor to Dr. V. D. COLLINS,)
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,

tf 247 Hongkong, 13th February, 1874.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 60 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width of the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, repaired, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

NOTICE

Extracts.

IN THE POUT.

Cheeks of an old nurse crimson,
Eye-brows arched to a frown,
Pretty red lips a-quiver
With holding their sweetness down.

Glance that is never uplifted
Save hands that, in coud play,
Are bearing the white rose petals
And tossing their hearts away.

Only to think that a whisper,
An idle meaningless jest,
Should stir such a world of passion
In a dear, little, loving breast.

Yet ever for such light trifles
Will lover and lass fall out,
And the humblest lad grow haughty,
And the gentlest maiden pout.

Of course I must sue for pardon?
For what I can hardly say!
But deaf to opposing reason,
A woman will have her way.

And when in despite of her frowning,
The scorn, the grief and the rue,
She looks so bewitchingly pretty,
Why, what can a poor fellow do?

ARLINE.

A SMART "BISHOP-ESS."

There is a sweet morsel for Springfield in this story of an excellent repartee, for the heroine was once with us, and of us. Captain Judkins, for many years commodore of the Cunard line of steamers, had a certain ungallant way occasionally, of expressing himself in reply to what he deemed pointless questions from passengers. In fact, a dovelike sweetness of manner was not the commodore's best point. On one of his latest voyages he had among the passengers Bishop Littlejohn and wife, of Long Island. Mrs. Littlejohn one day, being near the commodore, asked him if it was not going to rain. "Ask the cook," was the bluff reply. "I beg pardon," said Mrs. Littlejohn quietly, "am I not speaking to the cook?" History has not informed us to the precise phraseology of his response.—*San Francisco News-Letter.*

THE TRENCH CANON.

A French canon came to say mass at St. George's; when it was over he wanted his breviary, which he had left in a room up stairs; he cast his eye round, and seeing, as he thought, a lay brother saying his rosary very devoutly in a corner of the sacristy, he bade him, rather unceremoniously, run away and fetch the book. The supposed lay brother obeyed him promptly, and great was the dismay of Monsieur le Chanoine when, coming in to breakfast, he beheld his messenger seated in the place of honor, and addressed as "my lord;" he fell on his knees for the bishop's blessing, and stammered out his excuses as best he could. Dr Grant blessed him, and, laughing heartily at his confusion, desired him to get up instantly and attend to his tea.—*"Thomas Grant," by Grace Ramsay.*

DEAD LETTERS.

In 1850 it was estimated that upon an average 300 letters per day passed through the General-Post Office totally unfastened, chiefly in consequence of the use of what stationers are pleased to call "adhesive" envelopes. Many were virgin ones, without either seal or direction; and not a few contained money. In Sir Francis Feeling's time the sum of £5,000 in bank-notes was found in a "blank." It was not till after some trouble that the sender was traced and the cash restored to him. Not long since, a humble post-mistress of an obscure Welsh post town, unable to decipher the address on a letter, perceived, on examining it, the folds of several bank-notes protruding from a torn edge of the envelope. She securely re-enclosed it to the secretary of the Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, who found the contents to be £1,500, and the superscription, too much even for the hieroglyphic powers of the "blind clerk." Eventually the enclosures found their true destination. The dead letters of one year alone contained, stowed among other articles, tooth-picks, tooth-files, fishing-files, an eye-glass, bradawls, portraits, miniatures, a whistle, corkscrews, a silver watch, a pair of spurs, a bridle, a soldier's discharge and sailor's register tickets, samples of hops and corn, a Greek MS., silver spoons, gold thread, dinner, theatre, and pawn tickets, boxes of pills, shirts, nightcaps, razors, all sorts of knitting and lace, "dolls things," and a vast variety of other articles that would puzzle ingenuity to conjecture.—*Cassell's "Old and New London."*

OPPOSITION TO GREAT INVENTIONS.

Tradition says, that John Faust, one of the three inventors of printing, was charged with multiplying books by the aid of the devil, and was prosecuted both by the priests and the people. The strongest opposition to the press has, however, been presented in Turkey. The art of printing had existed three hundred years before a printing-press was established in Constantinople. From 1726 to 1740 that press issued only twenty-three volumes. It was then stopped, and did not resume its issues until after an interval of more than forty years. About 1780, a press was established at Scutari, and between 1780 and 1807 issued forty volumes. Again its operations were suspended, and were not resumed until 1820, since which time it has worked more industriously than heretofore, although fettered with the paternal oversight of the Turkish government. The ribbon-loom is an invention of the sixteenth century; and, on the plea that it deprived many workmen of bread, was prohibited in Holland, in Germany, in the dominions of the Church, and in other countries of Europe. At Hamburg, the council ordered a loom to be publicly burned. The stocking-loom shared the fate of the ribbon-loom. In England, the patronage of Queen Elizabeth was requested for the invention, and it is said that the inventor was impeded rather than assisted in his undertaking. In France, opposition to the stocking-loom was of the most base and cruel kind. A Frenchman who had adopted the invention, manufactured by the loom a pair of silk stockings for Louis XIV. They were presented to the French monarch. The parties, however, who supplied hosiery to the court, caused several of the loops of the stockings to be cut, and thus brought the stocking-loom into disrepute at headquarters. Table-forks appear so necessary a part of the furniture of the dinner-table, that one can scarcely believe that the tables of the sixteenth century were destitute of them. They were not, however, introduced until the commencement of the seventeenth century, and then were ridiculed as superfluous and effeminate, while the person who introduced them to England was called Farcifer. They were invented in Italy, and brought thence to England; napkins being used in this country by the polite, and fingers by the multitude. The saw-mill was brought into England from Holland in 1663; but its introduction so displeased the English that the enterprise was abandoned. A second attempt was then made at Limehouse, and the mill was erected, but soon after its erection it was pulled down by a mob. Pottery is glazed by throwing common salt into the oven at a certain stage of the baking. This mode of baking was introduced into this country in 1690, by two brothers, who came to Staffordshire from Nuremburg. Their success and the secrecy so enraged their neighbours, a persecution arose against them, and being strong, that they were compelled to fly with their works. The pendulum was [illegible] Galileo; but so late as the end of the seventeenth century, when Hooke proposed it as a standard of measure, it was laughed and passed by the nickname of "[illegible]."—*Our own Fireside.*

SYMPATHY.

Sympathetic people with active minds and not very strong wills sometimes appear to have almost unbounded power over those with whom they are brought constantly in contact. The busy brains and hearts quick to interpret the emotion of slower intellects seems to have an irresistible faculty for moulding the actions of others in accordance with their wishes; but it is a sort of influence that is very apt to fall suddenly. It only gathers up and gives form to the feelings and thoughts of others, it does not control them, and the link of sympathy once broken, the authority falls to the ground.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AS A HORSEMAN.

Not in Yorkshire, not in Ireland, are the gentry and community more fond of a horse than the subjects of Francis Joseph's Kingdom of Hungary. As for the Austrian cavalry officers, as horsemen, and learned in every kind of horse lore, they are second to none. The Emperor himself is, without flattering exaggeration, one of the finest horsemen in Europe. When he was crowned king of now loyal Hungary, part of the ceremony compelled him to ride a fiery horse to the top of a mound of sacred earth, there halt, and, while his charger curveted and reared, wave the sword of Hungary to the four points of the compass. When he performed this feat, an Englishman present—not unfamiliar with our cross-country riders, and no mean performer himself—exclaimed, in relating the incident, "I trembled for the king; I thought the horse would have rolled back on him."—*Book of the Horse.*

A NEW LIGHT.

To obtain light instantly without the use of matches and without the danger of setting things on fire, take an oblong phial of the whitest and clearest glass, put into it a piece of phosphorous about the size of a pea, upon which pour some olive oil, heated to the boiling point, filling the phial about one-third full, and seal the bottle hermetically. To use it remove the cork and allow the air to enter the phial, and recork it. The whole empty space in the bottle will then become luminous, and the light obtained will be equal to that of a lamp. As soon as the light grows weak its power can be increased by opening the phial and allowing a fresh supply of air to enter. In winter it is sometimes necessary to heat the phial between the hands to increase the fluidity of the oil. Thus prepared, the phial may be used for six months. This contrivance is now used by the watchmen of Paris in all magazines where explosive or inflammable materials are stored.

SOLEMNITY OF THE ALPS.

The Alps have no past, nor present, nor future. The human beings who live upon their sides are at odds with nature, clinging on for bare existence to the soil, sheltering themselves beneath protecting rocks from avalanches, damming up destructive streams, all but annihilated every spring. Man, who is paramount in the plain, is nothing here. His arts and sciences, and dynasties, and modes of life and mighty works, and conquests and decays, demand our whole attention in Italy or Egypt. But here the mountains, immemorially the same, which were, which are, which are to be, present a theatre on which the soul breathes freely and feels herself alone. Around her on all sides is God, and Nature, who is here the face of God and not the slave of man. The spirit of the world hath here not yet grown old. She is as young as on the first day; and the Alps are a symbol of the self-creating, self-sufficing self-enjoying universe which lives for its own ends. For why do the slopes gleam with flowers, and the hillsides deck themselves with grass, and the inaccessible ledges of black rock bear their tufts of crimson primroses and flaunting tiger-lilies? Why, morning after morning, does the rosy dawn flush the pinnacles of Monte Rosa above cloud and mist unheeded? Why does the torrent shout, the avalanche reply in thunder to the music of the sun, the trees and rocks, and meadows cry their "Holy, Holy, Holy?" Surely not for us. We are an accident here, and even the few men whose eyes are fixed habitually upon these things are dead to them—the peasants do not even know the names of their own flowers, and sigh with envy when you tell them of the plains of Lincolnshire or Russian steppes. But indeed there is something awful in the Alpine elevation above human things. We do not love Switzerland merely because we associate its thought with recollections of holidays and health and joyfulness. Some of the most solemn moments of life are spent high up above among the mountains, on the barren tops of rocky passes, where the soul has seemed to hear in solitude a low controlling voice. It is almost necessary for the development of our deepest affections that some sad and sombre moments should be interchanged with hours of merriment and elasticity. It is this variety in the woof of daily life which endears our home to us; and perhaps none have fully loved the Alps who have not spent some days of meditation, or it may be of sorrow, among their solitudes.—*Sketches in Italy and Greece. By John Addington Symonds.*

THE DAWN OF CREATION IN THE FAR EAST.

The theogony of the Japanese, as we have said, bears a strong and a family likeness to that of the Greeks. The Sintoo creed, or more correctly speaking the Kami-nomitsi creed, held that the world was originally Chaos; and thence sprang Earth and the Plain-of-High-Heaven, almost corresponding to Gaea and her son-husband Uranus, and a later god, the Architect-of-the-Heavenly-Vault, a sort of divine Ghiberti, and in attributes suggestive of Hyperion the luminous expanse, though not like Hyperion in being the immediate parent of the Dawn and of the Sun and Moon. From the Plain-of-High-Heaven sprang three self-created divinities: who, in conjunction with Earth and the Architect-of-the-Heavenly-Vault, constituted the first recognised divinities of Heaven. The deity Earth, or more properly the God-of-the-Beautiful-Reedbud, came into existence, as did also the Architect-of-the-Vault-of-Heaven, on the separation of the Earth from the firmament, the Japanese story of creation somewhat following the Bible narrative in this particular. The idea of the Earth too, even to a later period, was that of something "without form and void," for, from the Earth god came, by development, the God-of-the-Firm-Land, the eastern Iapetus; and this god had two children, also gods, the story so far following the Greek one as to point to the union of Iapetus, the child of Uranus and Gaea, with Clymene, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, the offspring of the God-of-the-Firm-Land answering to Atlas and Prometheus, the large mountain ranges. The God-of-the-Firm-Land reigned over the unfinished earth for millions of years, and was succeeded by his two sons, who each reigned for a similarly lengthy period; a myth that embraces geological facts which have been recognised by scientific men in the West during a few recent generations only. A host of gods followed these constituting the Seven dynasties of Heaven. To this stage of the mythology the great essential of poetry, to wit, Love, has been totally and conspicuously absent. There is no hint of love between the Plain-of-Heaven and Earth, or between the Architect-of-Heaven and Earth; but the virgin Earth, the immaculate Reed-bud, unloved and unloving, brings forth simply by development. But the warm-loving nature, the capacity for sweet pain, and the tender wooing are all contained in the last representative of the Seven dynasties, in Iza-na-gino-mikoto, who, by his bride, became the father of Japan; the egotistical element appearing here, for Japan became the centre or nucleus of all other countries. Besides Japan, Iza-na-gino-mikoto had other children, millions of gods for the development of the countries, and the Sun and the Moon, and the elements of material things; these last of course being subordinate to the greater gods, such as the Sun and the Moon. In course of time the soul of man was deemed the equal of the Kami, spirit or genius, of the elements of material things; and so the value of the soul being appreciated there arose the necessity for a spiritual ministry, a priesthood. The priests became the Kaminusi, that is to say, the ministers of spirits; a beautiful idea which was fully and perfectly exemplified in the command, "Let him that is greatest among you be your minister," your servant. In Iza-na-gino-mikoto and his bride is discovered a striking resemblance to Jupiter and Juno; and in the millions of gods and the elements of material things can be discerned the numerous offsprings of Jupiter in their intellectual or physical signification; such, for instance, as Hebe, health; Latona, proficiency; Minerva, practical wisdom; Irene, peace; Eunomia, good order; Urania, astronomy; Polyhymnia, harmony, &c.; Proserpine, the fruit-producing principle; and Mercury, commerce; and from the union of Jupiter with different portions of the earth, heroes and judges.—*St. James's Magazine.*

Insurances.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 876 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 194 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents	¾ per cent. per annum
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents	1 " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents	1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days	⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month	¼ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months	¾ "
Above 6 months	the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

LONDON AND EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 474 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $25,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. Tf 895

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	¾ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents to the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first, for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

1863 Hongkong, 28th July, 1862.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 7th July, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per picul	$102.00 a $115.00
" 28 a 32	"	112.00 a 118.00
" 36 a 42	"	120.00 a 128.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7¼ lbs	per piece	1.00 a 1.05
" 8 a 8½ lbs	"	2.25 a 2.50
" 9 a 10 lbs	"	2.75 a 3.25
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	"	2.25 a 2.35
" 64 a 66 "	"	2.55 a 2.70
" 68 a 80 "	"	2.85 a 3.50
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.25 a 2.42
WHITE BROCADE	"	2.40 a 2.65
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.60 a 2.65
" 40 "	"	3.85 a 4.00
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.60 a 1.65
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs.	"	2.20 a 2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.75 a 3.90
DYED BROCADE Do.	"	3.75 a 3.90
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	5.80 a 6.00
CHINTZ	"	1.30 a 1.35
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.65
" Brown	"	0.60 a 0.65
" Red	"	0.75 a 0.80
VELVETS, Black, 23 ins.	per yard	0.22 a 0.23
" Genting, 22 "	"	0.18 a 0.19
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.22 a 0.23

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.78 a 0.79
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	8.70 a 8.80
" Assorted	"	8.30 a 8.40
" *HH* Scarlet	"	8.60 a 8.70
" Assorted	"	8.30 a 8.40
CAMLETS, SS	"	16.00 a 16.50
" SS	"	18.00 a 18.50
" S	"	19.00 a 19.50
" *BBB*	"	20.00 a 20.50
LASTINGS, *DD*	"	14.00 a 14.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per picul	3.90 a 4.10
" Hoop	"	4.50 a 4.65
" Bar	"	3.50 a 3.90
" Wire	"	8.25 a 9.00
LEAD	"	6.95 a 7.10
STEEL, English	per tub.	4.70 a 4.80
" Swedish	"	4.90 a 5.10
TIN, Malacca	per picul	25.50 a 26.50
TIN PLATES	per box	7.40 a 8.00
SPELTRING METAL	per picul	23.00 a 28.00
QUICKSILVER, English	"	187.00 a 190.00
" American	"	188.00 a 190.00
SPELTER	"	7.21 a 7.50

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	13.00 a 14.00
" Ningpo	"	14.50 a 15.00
" Tientsin	"	15.00 a 15.10
" Shantung	"	14.50 a 15.00
" Bengal	"	11.00 a 14.00
SILK	"	1.50 a 1.90
ASSAMPOE, Japan white	"	3.90 a 4.10
" Black	"	3.80 a 3.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.85 a 1.90
" mill cleaned	"	1.60 a 1.65
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Saigon	"	1.70 a 1.72
" Tavoy	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE	"	5.75 a 6.50
COAL, AFLOAT	per ton.	
" English steam	"	14.50 a —
" American Anthracite	"	13.50 a —
" Sydney	"	17.50 a —
WINDOW GLASS	per box.	3.80 a 3.90
SPANISH PRODUCE, &c.		
RATTANS, Siratis	per pul.	5.50 a 6.00
" Banjar	"	4.00 a 5.20
PEPPER, White	"	18.00 a 18.50
" Black	"	12.00 a 12.50
BETEL NUTS	"	3.75 a 4.40
SANDAL WOOD, Malabar	"	4.10 a 4.20
" South Seas	"	15.00 a 17.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.70 a 2.00
" Siam	"	2.20 a 2.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs.		1.30 a 1.35
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs.		6.75 a 6.80
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pul.	1.80 a 1.85
" California	"	2.25 a 2.30
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	6.75 a 7.20
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.50 a 3.60
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	3.20 a 3.30
" Manila, Dry White	"	4.40 a 4.50
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.75 a 3.80
CAMPHOR, packed	"	14.00 a 14.50
PEAL, White	"	1.85 a 2.00
" Green	"	2.10 a 2.25
" Black	"	1.75 a 1.90
" Yellow	"	1.70 a 1.88
MUSHROOMS	"	39.00 a 46.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	1.50 a 1.70
" Cut	"	2.70 a 2.75
MUSHELS, Dry Siam large	"	12.00 a 12.50
" " middle	"	8.25 a 8.50
" Dried, " small	"	5.80 a 6.60
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	6.00 a 6.67
BEECHE WAX, Japan	"	14.50 a 15.00
" Tenkin	"	72.00 a 78.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
August Leffer	J. L. Björck	Swed. str	400	Order	
China	Hennings	Ger. str	642	Siemssen & Co	At Canton
Cassandra	H. Langer	Ger. str	927	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Consolation	Thos. Cormack	Brit. str	783	Birley & Co	
Colorado	H. G. Morse	Amr. str	4000	P. M. S. S. Co	*In Dock*
Danube	Hopkins	Brit. str	561	Tack-mee	
Douglas	G. Burnie	Brit. str	864	D. Lapraik & Co	
Empty	Arcudi	Span. str	222	R. W. Lowndes	
Fatsing	Vieira	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Flying*
Feiwan	Benning	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agent	
Formosa	J. Morales	Span. str	335	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Manila
Hindostan	J. A. Miller	Brit. str	891	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agent	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Namoa	G. T. Westoby	Brit. str	863	D. Lapraik & Co	Singapore, &c.
Norna	Kuhl	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Orissa	Pockley	Brit. str	1119	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Pawtuxet	E. Smith	Amr. str	220	Aug. Heard & Co	Macao
Powan	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Sea Gull	S. S. Ringe	Brit. str	997	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Vianya	D. de Tremoya	Span. str	214	H. Kilgr	
White Cloud		Brit. str	330	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Yuen-tze-fee	W. H. Harvey	Brit. str	315	D. Lapraik & Co	Manila

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
SAILING VESSELS.					
Augustina	Barrier	Peru. sh	947	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Anna Bella	Wm. Stephen	Brit. bk	334	Gas Co	Foochow
Avonmore	R. Corfield	Brit. sh	1260	Messageries Maritimes	
Belle Sauvage	J. W. Finch	Ger. sh	830	Eimbcke	Shanghai
B. Cummings	R. Browne	Amr. bk	304	Captain	
Cant n	Brahn	Ger. bk	229	Wm. Pustau & Co	Touron
Caroline Hutchings	Francis Ward	Brit. bk	287	Order	
Catharina	Schultz	Ger. bk	340	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Courier	F. R. Bartlett	Brit. bk	320	Messageries Maritimes	
Dora	P. Petersen	Ger. bk	265	Melchers & Co	
Edward James	Wagner	Amr. sh	589	Rozario & Co	Honolulu
Elizabeth Dougall	White	Brit. sh	526	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Emigrante	L. Castagnino	Peru. sh	946	Wm. Pustau & Co	
E. M. Young	McMichen	Brit. bk	345	Chinese	
Fabius	C. F. Stolze	Siam. sh	635	Kim-tye-long	
Faith	D. Lloyd	Brit. bk	481	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Flensborg	Koedt	Dan. bk	365	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Fortune	Schultz	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
Goliah	Andersen	Siam. bk	547	Chinese	
Highlander	Willcomb	Amr. sh	1352	Aug. Heard & Co	
Inveraray	Semple	Brit. bk	985	Chinese	
James Service	Heath	Brit. bk	441	Adamson, Bell & Co	Melbourne
Janet Stewart	Murdoch	Brit. bg	202	Borneo Co. Limited	Foochow
Jessie McDonald	Sinewright	Brit. sch	275	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Juan F. Pearson	Le Bouef	Brit. bk	525	Order	
Kim-yang-tye	C. Lange	Siam. lug	229	Chinese	
Lesmona	Ulrich	Ger. bk	405	Bourjau & Co	
Lucre	M. Collberg	Siam. bk	432	Chinese	
Macao	Ormachea	Peru. sh	1076	Carlowitz & Co	Callao
Marmion	Boyd	Amr. bk	825	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
May	Plumley	Brit. sch	237	Aug. Heard & Co	
Muscat Merchant	Mackintosh	Brit. bk	554	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Touron
New Republic	N. B. Reynolds	Brit. bk	580	Russell & Co	
Noraeman	H. Hansen	Siam. sh	711	Chinese	
Pepita	Addeson	Span. bk	269	Remedios & Co	Manila
Peter	R. Richelsen	Ger. bk	397	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Prosperity	E. Moller	Siam. bk	474	Chinese	
Rifleman	Bishop	Brit. sh	505	Russell & Co	New York
Rosa	Castillio	Span. bk		Brandao & Co	
St. Paul	T. M. Cllep	Siam. bk	299	Tak-mee	
Shooting Star	Wm. Tait	Siam. sh	618	Chinese	
Sophie	Ohlsen	Ger. bg	210	Bourjau & Co	Singapore
Warrier	Tendel	Brit. sh	919	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Water Lily	J. Heddle	Brit. bk	379	Chinese	
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Webster	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Powlett	Singapore
Cadmus	Steam Corvette	17	400	Capt. Wm. H. Whyte	Hongkong
Charybdis	Steam Corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Singapore
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Tientsin
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Formosa
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. J. B. Barnett	Hongkong
Flamer	Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Shanghai
Growler	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. W. Stewart	Amoy
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	En route to Nagasaki
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sl.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Yokohama
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Foochow
Menace	Military Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Nagasaki
Modeste	Steam Corvette	14	350	Capt. M. J. Thomson	Singapore
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Hankow
Opossum	gun-boat	3	60	—	—
Princess Charlotte	Receiving ship	2	—	Com. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comr. Singleton	Yokohama
Swinger	doub. sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Boltho	Singapore
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	150	Captain St. John	Kobé
Thalia	Steam Corvette	14	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Yokohama
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. F. Starling	Nagasaki

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Dandawee	Ann. gun-boat	250		O'Sullivan
Palinip	Spanish scr.	1200		Zemento de Mazto
Rance	French trans.	1901		Lambat

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
WHAMPOA.					
STEAMERS.					
Donnai	De Butler	Fren. str	1654	Messageries Maritimes	
Lintin		Brit. str	63	Kwok Acheong	
Madras	Bernard	Brit. str	606	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Prince Albert		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Aldebaran	P. E. W. Maack	Ger. bk	300	Siemssen & Co	
Deerhound	J. Shearer	Brit. bk	573	A.